

The Hillsborough Recorder.

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COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the appointment of the Executive Committee, a Convention of the Conservatives of Orange County assembled in the court house in Hillsboro, at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 13th, of May. Calvin K. Parrish, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order and announced that the convention was convened for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial conventions, also to select a candidate for the Senate, two for the House of Representatives and for the various county offices.

He then announced that he was ready to hear nominations for permanent President, Caleb B. Green and G. W. Johnson were placed in nomination. A discussion ensued as to how the vote should be taken, during which Green arose and said in order to expedite business he desired to withdraw his name and moved that Johnson be elected by acclamation, which was unanimously carried. On motion J. M. Alexander and Caleb B. Green were elected secretaries.

The convention then being organized Mr. Paul G. Cameron read the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this convention be requested to solicit from the Superintendent of the North Carolina Railroad, a special accommodation train to pass Hillsboro early in the morning of that day and return again the same evening.

After a number of motions and some discussion it was decided that each township should be entitled to ten votes whether all their delegates were on the floor or not and that 41 votes should be necessary to entitle any one to a nomination.

The selection of a candidate for the Senate was declared first in order. C. K. Parrish, Jno. W. Graham and W. N. Patterson were placed in nomination. A ballot was had without an election. A second ballot was had and the vote stood Graham 40, Parrish 40. Several ballots were had without any change when a motion was made and carried that the delegates should be selected to the Senatorial convention and a choice made when that convention assembled.

About this time Parrish came into the convention and in a stirring remarks, during which he paid Mr. Graham a high compliment, withdrew his name. Graham was then nominated by acclamation.

Governor and the Attorney-General are requested to take steps to recover the property and have the gift declared void.

Resolved, That the exchange of bonds between the State and the Chatham Road is an unequalled fraud gotten up between the Chatham Road and the Radical convention of 1868, and is not to be thought of without indignation.

Resolved, That six per cent is fair interest, and eight is now allowed is more than liberal, and we stand by and require our members of the Legislature to sustain the present law against usury.

Resolved, That it is a matter of regret that the late Constitutional Convention did not pass what is known as the 'last amendment' and we expect our members to advocate its adoption by legislative amendment.

Resolved, That we vote for no man for office who will not endorse and sustain this resolution.

On motion the convention then adjourned.

G. W. Johnson, Chm.
J. M. Alexander, Sec.
Caleb B. Green, Sec.

THE TILDEN TIDE.

The Wilmington Star says, the tide is setting in strongly for Gov. Tilden, and in all human probability he will receive the office of President the nomination of the united, energized, resolute and confident Democracy at the St. Louis Convention. We have been among those, while favoring the strongest man, no matter from what quarter he might come, have thought that the nominee should be a Western man or a Pennsylvanian. In common with a large number of Southern journals, our policy has been to combat the claims to precedence and dominion of the New York Democracy. But times change, and we change with them. The moment has now arrived when behooves the newspapers of the South to speak out plainly in regard to the matter of the Presidency, and yet to speak modestly.

The time to do away with prejudice against New York politicians has struck on the dial of destiny. Either we love our opinions better than we cherish the country's welfare and safety, or we will yield to the tide and wave back our seats, like Canute before the roll of Ocean which has dashed Tilden to the ground.

Tilden is not a great man like Jefferson and Madison and Clay and Calhoun and Webster; perhaps he could never so improve the country as Pierce and Lincoln and Chase did. But he is an accomplished politician, an able man, a sincere reformer and he has strength and power just where the Democratic party requires strength and power. Placed on a ticket with a distinguished Western man of equal ability and local popularity, who has no record that could damage him in other sections, Tilden would almost inevitably be elected.

The tide of reform would set in and sweep until it stretched over the country and buried the last traces of Grantism, just as the great tide of time has swept clean away some of the grand cities of old.

PHILADELPHIA May 18th 1876.

This is a mad city and there is full as much madness in its madness as there was in the Melancholy Dane. They know a hawk from a hand saw whether the wind sets Easterly or in some other quarter. They are Centennially mad, ask a man the way to Arch street and he will tell you the Centennial opened yesterday. It is the greatest Exhibition the world ever saw and so with everything. Flags and the Centennial are all that the average Philadelphian can think or talk about. I believe that there is an under current of thought in which a hasty calculation as to the contents of your pocket book is made. There is a mixture of Patriotism and selfishness in the display that is laughable to a calm looker on like Saxon who laughs at the follies and foibles of all the world and his wife. I saw a woman on the streets yesterday and as she raised her skirts at a crowing I discovered that her stockings were striped red, white and blue. I knew then that she was a Philadelphian. This Centennial business will be a profitable one to the Quaker City, almost as profitable as that of the founder of Carthage who bought for a trifle as much land as he could encompass with a bullock hide and immediately had the hide cut into the thinnest of strips and surrounded several square miles with it. I brought my statistician from the Bureau of statistics with me and he is now a guesser as to how many I set him at work this morning and he reports that the probabilities are that there will be fully five millions of people here in the next ten months. That they will make an average stay of about five days, expending at least four dollars per day which will make two hundred millions of dollars added to the permanent wealth of the city. Not a bad summer's Centennial work. The Livery and hackmen are the only ones who seem disposed to kill the goose that lays the golden egg and I hope the city authorities will take them in hand. Twenty five dollars for a day's use of a carriage or three dollars for half an hour's ride is an outrage that demands redress. Yet there were the prices yesterday. There must have been as many people on the grounds today as there were yesterday, herein as an Irishman would say the dead heads most of them went home this morning. Considerable improvements were made during the night and before the grounds were opened at nine o'clock. By the way the hour of opening should be changed to about seven so that the early birds would be accommodated and allowed to catch the city worms. The politicians are here in great numbers and they talk and talk and talk. I listen and hear what they all have to say. The Democrats seem to think that Tilden is the coming man for them as New York must be carried they say and Tilden as the candidate makes it certain. The Republicans hold New York to be important, and many of them say to beat Tilden in that State Conkling must be the man nominated by the Republicans as he would carry the State against Tilden or any other man. Thus it seems that both parties recognize the importance of New York and it may be that we shall have the unusual sight this year of seeing the two opposing candidates from the same State. I find my feeling very strongly developed among the public men who are here and that is the pledging of parties to Internal Improvements I heard a very prominent one of the Independent voters say that he proposed to support the candidate and the party pledged to a judicial system of Internal Improvements. That it was the duty of the General Government, to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river and to aid in building the Texas and Pacific road I believe this sentiment is growing and as all these questions have been laid over until next fall the people can be heard from on them. But I have said enough on that subject and will return to the Centennial. Don't come here until after the fourth of June arrange your trip so that you will arrive on Monday morning on that day get you a good boarding house where you can board at from two to three dollars per day and stay until Saturday. By this you can spend a week cheaply and profitably in looking at the wonders collected in the Centennial buildings and start home on Saturday. Everything will be working smoothly by the time mentioned and the trip will pay every man and woman who can possibly make it.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

The sea is the largest of all cemeteries, and its slumbers sleep without monument. All other grave yards, in other lands, show some distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor, but in the great ocean cemetery the king and clown, prince and peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same waves roll over all; the same requiem of the ocean is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storms beat, and the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unadorned, will sleep until awakened by the same trumpet.

A BRADNINE FEET LONG.

Curiosities at the Centennial will demand a limit. They will come in one vast aggregate, perhaps soiled by abundant absurdities. The managers must be on the alert. They should neither admit a flood of follies, nor exclude genuine oddities. They should resolutely weed out the mountains who draw prizes by their malformation in the side shows of our great shows; but such a cession as Mr. A. Kropfen, of Chicago, aged forty-five, with a beard nine feet long, should be allowed to walk the classic ground here. He takes care of his mane, or tail, call it how you please, just as a young woman does of her tresses, and as he stands it hangs down combed out to its full length, the surplus carried on his arm. He is a good looking German evidently proud of his flowing locks.

BRIEF BUT BRILLIANT.

The two briefest and most brilliant orators above the soil are Dom Pedro, His Brazilian Majesty, and John A. Moore, Esq. of Halifax, N. C. When the notables of this sweet-scented country met the former in the harbor of New York in bowing, set and polite speeches, the old fellow said 'all right.' No tongue for him. The latter attended as spectator a base ball match in this town. The conquered side asked our friend to present the ball, at the same time handing it to him. 'Who to?' asked he. 'Oh, certainly,' said he. 'Cap'n here's your ball.' Cap'n R. accepted it with a bow, stepped back and delivered a flourishing oration. The presenter, amazed, pulled off his hat and listened with an intensity that was ravishing.

REMO.

'What's going on?' said a well known man to Douglas Jerrold. 'I am,' was the reply, and on he went. A Gloucestershire peasant had wrestled for a long time with a very tough piece of oak, on which he had been unable to make any impression, and at last burst out with the imprecation. 'Down the pig that didn't eat three when there was an acorn.' A Mahlen's heart says an old traveller, is like a hotel bed—you may never discover the precious occupant, but you may be sure there has been one.

HON. B. H. HILL AND SECESSION.

A report recently circulated that the Hon. B. H. Hill had prepared a speech on secession which would be dynamite enough to blow the roof of the Capital skyward, and make the Democracy howl. It now transpires that this rumor was a canard.—Mr. Hill's comment upon the matter is embodied in a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, thus: I see the Radical papers are calling on me, now that the New Hampshire election is over, to make the speech on secession that I had been holding back on account of the New Hampshire election. This is a most infernal lie. I was amused to see even a paper in my own State calling on me, if I had such a speech to suppress it. This is a lie started by the Radicals over there, and he nodded his head toward Blaine's side of the House. Fact of it is I never had any such a speech prepared. I could not deliver a secession speech without stultifying the record of my life. I have made hundreds of speeches against secession, but never one for it. I always fought Yancey and Rhett. During the debate the other day I sat and looked at Blaine, while he was speaking. It seemed to me that the spirit of Yancey and Rhett had found habitation in his body, and there was only one thing that shook my belief in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and that was the contemptible littleness of the man's nature which drove him to seek refuge in lies. Yancey and Rhett were bitter opponents, but they were too many to be little or dishonorable! All sections of this country have favored secession, but the issue is now dead forever, and no one but a madman or fool would attempt to revive it.

A SCENE FROM LIFE.

A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. 'No,' said the landlord, 'you have had the dollar tremors once, and I cannot sell you any more.' He stopped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord watched them very politely. The other stood by sullen and silent, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord and said to him: 'Six years ago, at this age, I stood where those young men are now—I was a man with fine prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight years, I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now, sell me a few glasses more and your work will be done. I shall soon be out of the way, there is no hope for me.—But they can be cured. Do not sell to them.' Sell, it seems, let me die, and let the world be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell me no more to them.' The landlord looked pale and trembling. 'Setting down his drink, he exclaimed, 'God help me! this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one. And he kept his word.'

BE STILL!

'Tis better far to speak no word at all Than murmur all the changing heart may feel; The sweetest words may sometimes taste like gall, And soft hearts turn to citadels of steel! The silent lips are safest too, for such Will never say too little, nor too much. 'Tis better far to leave thy thoughts uncoined In words, for then they cannot be perjured. Nor mixed with baser metal, than to be Pained on the public, a false currency! A thought unspoken, goes for naught; Outspoken, it may perish in an hour! Thy heart is thine own castle. Lock the gate! 'Tis better far if it be empty To see a sole witness of thy empty shrine! And if 'tis peopled by a world of thine, Let it be silent! Who can understand The language spoken in that mystic land? If thou must speak, of others speak but good As of thyself. Let this be understood; If thou canst not of them a good word, 'Twere better far thou didst not speak at all! Be still! The silent are the wisest; such Will never say too little, nor too much!

THOUGHTS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT

Vanity is omnipresent. The smallest hair throws its shadow. There is nothing insignificant, nothing. What mighty contents rise from trivial things. A tomb is a monument placed on the limits of two worlds. Titles of honor add not to his worth who is himself an honor to his titles. All that tread the globe are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bowels. Time well employed is man's dearest friend; it leaves no opening for the lurking fiend. Time, with all its velocity, moves slowly on to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight. The crowns of kings do not prevent those who wear them from being tormented sometimes by violent headaches. He that studies only men will get the body of knowledge without the soul; and he that studies only books will get the soul without the body. A true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature, and cringes there as easily as a star. The exhibition of real strength is never grotesque. Distortion is the agony of weakness. It is the dislocated mind whose movements are spasmodic. Whatever that be which thinks, which understands, which wills, which acts, it is something celestial and divine; and, upon that account, must necessarily be obscure. The human race are sons of sorrow here; and each must have his portion. Vulgar minds refuse or enquire beneath their load; the brave bear theirs without repining. Out of suffering have emerged the strongest souls, and the most massive characters are seamed with scars. Marys lay out on their coronation robes glittering with fire, and through their tears have the sorrowful first seen the gates of heaven.

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Are farmers generally making an effort to produce a supply of pork? We prophesy hard times to the man who fails to make his own meat the coming year.

Can the present prices of labor be sustained while the price of cotton has been so much reduced? This is a question which farmers must answer.

Are farmers going in debt this year with the expectation of paying out with the coming crop? It is wise to look ahead and diminish expenses to the very lowest point. —Biblest Recorder.

PEAS AS A FARM CROP.

The idea has gotten hold of the public mind that this is a good thing, but a costly one. It is true that, when considered simply as a preparation for wheat, wheat, without calculating on any immediate return except through the increase of the wheat crop, the outlay of money and labor might form a considerable item; but I am confident that a return much more immediate, and even, if possible, more valuable, may be realized. If farmers would give one field to the peas, to be drilled in with one hundred pounds of superphosphate to the acre, and, after maturity, fed down upon the ground to hogs, the pork realized would more than pay the entire expense of the pea crop, and leave the land almost if not quite in as good a condition as if the entire crop had been turned under, for everything would be left upon the land, except that carried away in the form of fat. I am satisfied that an acre of good peas will make at least one hundred pounds of pork, which will pay all the expense attending the crop twice over. —Correspondent of Southern Farmer.

OUR SHEEP AND THE DOGS.

We had hardly finished our lamentation over a dozen slaughtered sheep when a messenger No. 2 arrived to inform us that the balance of the flock had been devoured and, oh! comforting thought, the dog had been found out and killed—killed after an entire flock of sheep had been ruthlessly murdered by his canine majesty. We lose a flock of sheep and the owner of the dog loses his favorite cur and here the matter ends. No redress. Our Legislature says: "Have the right to raise dogs, and we must both take the risk. If his dog kills my sheep then I may kill his dog, provided I catch them killing sheep, but should they kill them on the fly then I must watch and wait until I can catch them repeating the offense, circumstantial evidence would hardly do in the case." Dog life in the eyes of the law is quite as moved as human life, and a dog trespass is more leniently dealt with than a human trespass.

It would be in the eye of the law a heinous crime for a thief to butcher his neighbor's sheep, and yet he may keep a cur which slaughters them by scores with impunity so far as either the dog or his owner is concerned. Can't we at least have laws passed which shall make the master responsible for the crimes of his dogs? Until some protection is offered to our readers to show the very appearance of woolen socks and fat mutton, and to vote for no man to make laws who will not pledge himself either to abstain from wool and mutton or vote for sheep protection. —Prof. W. T. Walters in the Raleigh Herald.

ABOUT FENCING STOCK.

[From the Maryland Farmer.]

It would seem that few farmers understand the great expense of fences. A forty acre piece of land if square will require 320 rods or one mile of fence to enclose it; if not square, but longer one way, it will cost still more fence to surround it. At the very least, fence will cost one dollar per rod, making a cost of \$320 to enclose 40 acres of land; then if it be cut into four lots, with a fence across it each way, 160 rods more, adding \$160 to the cost of the small farm fence; in all \$480 per acre, certainly a serious expense; a sum that would be much better expended in manure or fertilizers.

This expense for fence can be nearly all saved by having a law requiring all owners to keep up or take care of their stock, which would be a much cheaper operation than fencing against all the stock of the community.

In some counties in Virginia, and some other States, people are required to keep up their stock, and after trying if they found it desirable; and when an effort was made to have the law repealed, the people rose and petitioned in such force against it, that the effort failed and was abandoned; and when the measure was understood it will

be approved, in many instances the fence of the farmer is more than the land is worth, which they cannot think of that.

COST OF FENCES.

A Mr. Biddle in an address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society recently stated that the fence in Pennsylvania alone amounted to \$100,000,000, and their annual expense is estimated at the sum of \$10,000,000. A distinguished writer on national wealth says: "Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry is the common fence which encloses and divides the lands. No man dreams of a fence compared to the outlay on these unimproving monuments of human art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are far behind. In many places the fences and farms are both poor. It is this enormous burden which keeps down the agricultural interests of the country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the loss of the land that the fences occupy."

LEAKS IN THE FARM.

Unfinished fences, which allow cattle to go where they please, are very common. A little timely labor would stop this leak would save the crops and teach the cattle good manners. Ditches which have caved in the earth washed away are considered leaks upon a farm, and cost much more time and labor to clean them out than to dig new ones. —Dams and gates without hangings are very inconvenient, much more liable to accidents, needing to be renewed in less than half the time they would have lasted if properly cared for. There are few of the leaks which meet the eye while journeying through the rural districts. If one pursues farming as a business it will pay to follow it in the best manner, and the good judgment of the intelligent farmer will lead him to stop all the leaks great and small. —Vindicator.

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It runs with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics. THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of simple and unobscured simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centers. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished. The machine is made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special patented machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer. Every machine fully warranted.

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and what is of equal interest to purchasers, are unexcelled in cheapness. We warrant them for twelve months. Farmers and merchants who have to wagon their produce and goods will save 25 per cent. of the cost of hauling expenses by buying these wagons. We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser. We issue for free circulation a small wagon catalogue, with full description and prices.

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THE DANVILLE TIMES.

This is a Democratic weekly paper, established in 1865, having an extensive circulation in all the Virginia and North Carolina counties around Danville. Price 2c. a year, or six months for 10c. in advance. Specimen copies forwarded upon application. Address: P. BOULDER, Editor and Proprietor.

MR. WADE'S "LIVER CORRECTOR" AND CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Free from Alcohol and Stimulants.

Among the many diseases of value, none is more common than dyspepsia, and none is more difficult to cure. Read the following testimonials:

Bates P. O., Greenville N. C. Mar. 10 '78. Dr. Wade: Dear Sir—Have been afflicted with Liver Disease for 4 years, which at times amounted to derangement. When to Baltimore last November, I procured and took of Liver Corrector. I now consider myself well. Yours, respectfully, ISAAC N. DAY, of Day & Meadows.

Prof. Morrison, University of Washington. Dr. Wade: Sir, I have been afflicted with Liver Disease for 4 years, which at times amounted to derangement. When to Baltimore last November, I procured and took of Liver Corrector. I now consider myself well. Yours, respectfully, ISAAC N. DAY, of Day & Meadows.

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Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond to Danville, Richmond to Danville R. W. A. C. Division, and North Western R. C. R. R.

Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, May 14th, 1911.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. MAIL.

Leave Charlotte, 8:00 a.m. Arrive Danville, 11:30 a.m.

Leave Danville, 1:30 p.m. Arrive Richmond, 4:30 p.m.

Leave Richmond, 6:30 p.m. Arrive Charlotte, 9:30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. MAIL.

Leave Richmond, 8:00 a.m. Arrive Danville, 11:30 a.m.

Leave Danville, 1:30 p.m. Arrive Charlotte, 4:30 p.m.

Leave Charlotte, 6:30 p.m. Arrive Richmond, 9:30 p.m.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R. RALEIGH BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro, 8:00 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 11:30 a.m.

Leave Raleigh, 1:30 p.m. Arrive Greensboro, 4:30 p.m.

Leave Greensboro, 6:30 p.m. Arrive Raleigh, 9:30 p.m.

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